exception of the perfect looking cap (6) which, separated from the larval stem which produced a moth, it seemed from my small sample of collected twigs that the generalisation that unlikely and dubious looking scuffs or uncapped holes extruding frass are more likely to produce moths than the capped exit holes, is true. Perhaps we do not know as much about this moth as we think we do? If the data on the stems mentioned in the above account is of any help, here they

	Capped/ Uncapped Exit Hole	Frass	Cap Size	Stem Diameter	Height Above Ground	Position of Bush	Moth
Fig. 1	Uncapped	Yellowish	5 " X 3"	1 1 ″	18 ft.	Edge of thicket	Yes
Fig. 2	Uncapped	None	5 " round	<u>3</u> "	2 ft.	Clearing	Yes
Fig. 3	Uncapped	Yellow	Shapeless	<u>3</u> "	3 ft.	Clearing	Yes
Fig. 4	Uncapped	None	Shapeless	1/2"	2 ft.	Clearing	Yes
Fig. 5	Capped	Yellow	¼" round	3" 4"	1 ft.	Clearing	No
Fig. 6	Capped	None	5 " X 1 "	14"	2 ft.	Ditch	Yes
Fig. 7	Capped	Orange	½" X ¾"	<u>3</u> "	6 ft.	Clearing	No

STAINTON INFURCITINEA ARGENTIMACULELLA TINEIDAE) IN KENT. — On the 8th of May, 1977 I paid a visit, in company with Mr. M. Newcombe, to Duncan Down, just outside Whitstable for the purpose of recording anything of interest. The Down is under some pressure for development by the Urban District Council which development is being resisted by local amenity and Natural History Societies.

The weather was not all that could be desired and created a dearth of insects. Several moths were taken including a specimen of Eupithecia dodoneata Guenee, but the most interesting thing was the discovery of larval tubes of I. argentimaculella Staint. amongst lichen on the lower trunks of some very large old willows growing by the edge of a stream in a valley on the down. I cut one larval tube away and, at home under the microscope, managed to open this and observe the larva, which is now feeding and extending the tube on to fresh lichen. — E. S. Bradford, 6 Maple Court, Drayton Road, Boreham Wood, Herts.